

A VISIT TO THE CLARENCE.

GRAFTON.

GRAFTON is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Clarence River, at a distance of about fifty miles from the Heads. North Grafton is the larger of the two settlements, and commercially the more important, as it is said to be one of the great towns or cities of the colony, for the area under municipal corporation is more than two thousand acres, and the length of its charted streets makes the total of fifty-two miles. It is not necessary, however, to travel all that distance to make oneself acquainted with the topography of the place. You may become familiar with the exterior of the town by the public roads, the course of half an hour. The business part of the town is principally compact, and most of the trading establishments and public edifices are to be found in one or two streets contiguous to the wharfs of the steam companies, and at right angles with the river. The premises occupied by the two banking companies in the principal hotel are among the largest buildings in the town, but there are also numerous elegant private houses, and the general aspect of the place is decidedly respectable and stately. Of ecclesiastical edifices that belonging to the Roman Catholics is entitled to the pre-eminence; and the Wesleyan church, though not so large as that belonging to the Anglican communion, ranks second in architectural point of view. The principal places of worship are those of the Presbyterians. There are 1,000 ratepayers entitled to vote in Grafton, but the total population of the borough, as ascertained by the last census, is 2,249, of that the registry district of Grafton being 894. The annual rental for 1871 was assessed at £11,079 4s. 6d., which, at the rate of 5 per cent., gives the Borough Council a revenue of nearly £600. Mr. T. G. Hewitt is Mayor.

The site of Grafton is a dense scrub, but it is now partly bare of timber. With streets three times the width of George-street, Sydney, and with comparatively little traffic, it is surprising that nothing is done in the way of planting trees for shade. The city has the honour of being laid out by the surveyor (Mr. Drake) who laid out the capital of Victoria. Happy would future generations of Graftonians be if the Melbourne system of planting trees along the main thoroughfares were adopted. As to the adaptability of the soil for the purpose there can be no question, for it is of a quality which the gardeners of Sydney would be glad to buy at a low load. The distinct, too, contains all the trees suitable for the purpose—the Moreton Bay chestnut to wit—which nothing could be better suited to the privacy and the luxury of even a small plot of cultivated ground, this is a disappointment. The gardens and orchards of the more wealthy and well-to-do in the colony are but seldom found in "hush experience"; and it almost seems as though there were a settled hostility to such inexpensive luxuries as flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and even such products of the dairy and farm as could be made to contribute to the enjoyment of home life. Grafton, however, is not without several honourable exceptions. In the garden of Mr. Alfred Lardner, J.P., I saw a magnificent group of orange trees, trained to branch shoot up as high as from twenty-five to thirty feet. They are planted in rich alluvial soil, rather stiff, but still sufficiently open to be perivious to water. They were planted twenty-two years ago. The trees have been in bearing about fourteen years, and the fruit of each tree is something like one hundred and twenty pounds. The quality of the fruit is most delicious, and the trees have not had the advantage of manure, or the benefit of the pruning knife, nor has the ground ever been trenched. In all there are one hundred and fifty orange trees in the garden, and, perhaps, doubt that number of stock could feed on the produce, for it does not seem to be thought worth while to export the fruit to Sydney. Some of the younger trees planted among bananas are making fine growth, and are clothed with dark glossy leaves, the shelter and shade evidently being conducive to vigour, some five-year-old trees being from sixteen to twenty feet high. Mr. Lardner finds that the mandarin oranges are better suited to the climate than the larger kinds. These bear an almost equal weight of fruit, there being as many as five hundred on a single tree. The bananas also make luxuriant growth, some of those that I saw having stems nearly a foot and a half in diameter, leaves nine feet long, and the height of the upper leaves being twelve feet. The bananas are quite a feature in all the gardens, and the Sydney fruit dealers have to credit the Clarence with nearly ten thousand of the bunches which came to their market last year. The leaves this year have cut up with the frost, but that is reckoned an advantage rather than otherwise, since it breaks their rampant growth, and does not injure the fruit. The garden of Mr. Wilcox, J.P., lines of dwarf banana trees are to be seen with pleasure measures, and every good article of fruit is conspicuously placed in this room, and a number of maps complete the wall furniture. A young men's mutual improvement society also rendezvous at the School of Arts, and occupy a portion of their leisure in the publication of a manuscript journal. And this rising society are to be seen in local organs published at Grafton every week—the *Clarence* and *Richmond Examiner* and the *Observer*. I had the pleasure of being shown over the offices of the *Examiner*, and I have noticed journalism so comfortably arranged against frost. Grapes also grow well about Grafton, and there are some large vineyards in the neighborhood. At the Agricultural Society's last exhibition twenty-four entries were compete for the different prizes offered for wine, and last year's production is estimated at twenty-eight thousand gallons. Many other fruits and vegetables, including the sweet potato and the yam, are in cultivation in a few places, but no attempt seems to have been made to grow the Custard Apple, the Chinese Date Plum, and some other tropical fruits which I fancy would do well on the Clarence.

Grafton has not suffered from so many or such severe floods as have desolated other riverine townships of the colony, yet the fact that portions of the colony liable to be submerged by any considerable flood in the Clarence is justly held to be a very serious objection to the site. The river appears to be pretty sensitive to its course, and there have been no slips of the banks as such as those which have caused so much destruction in the West Mainland. The ground, however, is of the same siliceous character, and it has not been reckoned a wise thing for a man to build his house upon the sand. I fancy that Grafton is destined to enjoy a career of prosperity in the future, and certainly do not anticipate any such calamity as the last sentence might imply. But the reader will probably be the first to admit that it would have been better had the town been built upon the frost-free rock six or seven miles higher up the river, or at Broadwater, lower down, where there are abundant supplies of building material, and where no danger of floods need be apprehended.

There are two large swamps at the back of the town, one of which, though somewhat thousands of acres in extent, both of which, however, are capable of being drained, at a very small expense, in Alumney Creek, up which, in times of flood, the river flows and spreads over the lower parts of the town. These swamps have not been dry since 1857. Efforts are being made to get the larger swamp drained; and a sum of £100 a week ago was deposited with the Government to that effect. If my information is correct, this is one of those local matters which, however important, are not likely to be the subject of much attention, especially where the person in this particular leave to be disengaged upon by somebody more conversant with the subject. It seems likely that these swamps will, in the course of time, be clear of water, and they will then be traversed by the roads.

There are two or three interesting drives out of Grafton, one through native farms and forest land to Southgate, and the other through a like country to Bellevue. As to the condition of these roads, I say nothing. When district councils, with power to impose local taxation, are established, then we may expect that the roads of the colony will be worthy of the name; but under the present system it is next to impossible for any major roads to be anything but a disgrace to our civilization. We have seen between sixty and seventy miles of rough mountain road in the charge of only one man, the greater part of making and maintaining not admitting of the employment of a second. In cases such as that none but a man of a sanguine temperament would expect a possible livelihood, especially where the efforts of the greatest roadwaymen in Australia—the sun—have been neutralised by man and wet weather.

In High-street, West Mainland, which runs nearly parallel with the river, public-houses are to be seen at minute intervals; and at Grafton, though not so plentiful, there are numerous enough to suggest the idea that whenever water is abundant, a large part of the population is smitten with a sort of hydrophobia, and are driven to seek their thirst in something stronger than beer. But "Sons and Daughters" of Temperance

have established divisions of their order in the northern town, which, indeed, are to be highly commended with every form of activity—building societies (two), lodges of Freemasons under the English Constitution, orders of Foresters (Royal and Ancient), Odd-fellows, and some others to wit. The "Victoria Theatre," and the large hall of the School of Arts, give ample accommodation for dramatic representations, musical entertainments, and public meetings; and the racetrack is a favorite haunt, and is a goodly and fair acre of turf, for those who are fond of that commodity. South Grafton also boasts of an extensive reserve; and the heat of the summer does not prevent the champions of the willow from appearing between the creases, though as to the whereabouts of the "wet field" I have never definite idea. One of the best things in the world is a long, little, little bit of land, and a good deal of channel between North and South Grafton. Susan Island, for that is its name, is invested with all the beauty of the indigenous vegetation; and Mr. Wilcox being my authority, it is rich in many departments of natural history. When a landing place has been formed and a few walks made through the tangled undergrowth of vines, Susan Island will no doubt be a favorite resort.

There appears to be no serious crime in the district; and, until within the precincts of the Grafton gaol, I was oblivious of the existence of that homely embodiment of British justice—the constable. It speaks well for the integrity and orderly character of the population settled on the Clarence when only five policemen are required to guard the gaols and the duty of the constable. I hope I shall not compromise my responsibility, whatever that may be, if I confess that I have been in all the principal gaols of the colony; and in none did I see so few inmates as in the spacious establishment at Grafton. The gaol will accommodate seventy-two convicts; but the actual number of prisoners was four—three men and a woman, and the term of their imprisonment was in every case a few months. This is a remarkable state of things. The convicts attached to the building—which is two stories high and built of brick—one for labour, and two for exercise. The enclosures consist of a fenced fence twelve feet high, so constructed that any body could climb from the inside with the greatest ease; and so rotten that the bottom is temptingly endeavour of escape, and the door is easily broken. Apart from the insecure state of the enclosures, the arrangements appeared good and the building was cleanly.

On the next block is the School of Arts—which is the largest and most imposing building in Grafton. The principal portion of this edifice has been recently completed, the foundation stone having been laid by Mr. Thomas Howden, who represents the district in Parliament. The anniversary of the colony last year. It has a frontage of about fifteen feet to the street. The front to the height of the first-floor is built of freestone, and the first-floor is of brick, with rusticated stone dressings. The principal entrance is adorned with Doric pillars and entablature; and the words "School of Arts" are cut in raised letters in the centre panel of the stone entablature, which, with much care, is open parapet. The hall is surrounded by a gallery, which is supported by columns attached to the building—which is two stories high and built of brick—one for labour, and two for exercise.

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ALL ABOUT TEA.

(From "Khoda Buz" in the English Mechanic.)
I AM by no means a teetotaller, but I am passionately fond of one or more cups of tea when made properly, and when really good tea is used for the infusion. Possibly, having had some little experience, not simply in the making of the infusion, but also in growing the plant, and manufacturing the article of commerce, a few remarks on the subject of tea may be acceptable to your readers—the great mass of whom, judging from their contributions either in the shape of queries or answers, are men who do not indulge in alcoholic drinks.

Dr. Hanway, writing about a century ago, when the consumption of tea in Great Britain was very small, attributed the degeneracy of the Briton to the growing taste for tea; we, however, have seen no degeneracy during the last 100 years. Again, a very learned physiologist of the present day says:—"The action of tea on the brain is not at all well appreciated as it ought to be, but I am often persuaded that it has often a most injurious influence on health, and even upon society." If he be correct, the Chinaman who is everlastingly drinking tea, and the squatter in Australia, whose standard food is tea and damper, should each of them contribute largely to the lunatic asylum. I suppose tea taken in excess is the same as any other article taken in excess, and that whilst a moderate quantity excites the brain to increased activity, and economes the consumption of flesh producing food by retarding the consumption of nitrogenous matter in the system, a large and undue quantity may over-stimulate the brain. I do not mean to say, as economy is concerned, tea is by any means a cheap article, and I have very little doubt, that for the very poorest class, the money laid out in tea might be more economically expended in other articles, but, nevertheless, I strongly recommend its use, even among the very poorest, as giving a stimulus cheaper than alcohol, and far less deleterious in its effects. The active principle of tea is called *theine* by some, *caffeine* by others. The principle, however, of coffee or tea is identical. I have often made a good brew of tea from young coffee leaves when among the coffee plantations, and short of tea. As I had had some experience as an owner of a tea plantation, I shall treat shortly of the mode of cultivation, in order to explain the mode of manufacture and the different qualities of tea, in order to give your readers some insight into the selection of tea for consumption.

The tea-tree is a Camellia; an examination and comparison of the infused leaf with that of the *Camellia japonica*, will show the same serrated jagged leaves; a comparison of the flower of the single *Camellia japonica* with that of the *Thea*, would show stamens, pistils, corolla, calyx, petal and sepal alike. The tea, in its wild state, grows 30 feet or 35 feet high, and about 9 inches to 12 inches in diameter. Cultivation, pruning, and constant plucking, keep it a goodly bush, the shoots of which are within reach of the plucker. In China three pluckings in the year is a good crop. In Assam and Cachar, owing to the hot vapour brought by the south-west monsoon up the Bay of Bengal, seven to eight are by no means uncommon. For years one small garden belonging to the Assam Company produced yearly more than 500 lbs. of dry tea per acre. In China 150 lbs. is a good crop. The tea plant raised from the nursery, sown in November or December, is transported into its permanent plantation as soon as possible, when the rainy season commences in April or May, in rows six feet apart, distance between plants in the rows four feet. As vegetation is luxuriant, the hoe is constantly in requisition—on this depends the success of the plantation. Prudent men never pluck before the fourth or fifth year of growth. The longer the first plucking is deferred the more lasting the plantation. The young shoot is plucked with the leaves on it. The top leaf scarcely expanded makes the Pekoe, the second, perhaps 30 hours expanded, makes the Souchong, and the third, say of 45 to 60 hours' growth, makes the Congou. The fourth leaf was formerly in China used for Bohea tea, a name now almost obsolete. The principal Theine is strongest in the young Pekoe shoot, gradually decreasing from Souchong to Congou, until little or none of it is to be found in the fourth leaf of Bohea. I have never had an analysis of the fourth leaf, but judging from taste, I should say the quantity of Theine in Bohea equals about the quantity of sunshine to be found in cucumbers. The succulent stem with the three leaves on it is plucked by women and children. The three sorts of tea are all made together at one and the same time, and the different sorts eliminated in sieving. In the first sieving the Pekoe and Souchong pass through the sieve, leaving the Congou behind; in the second sieve the Pekoe passes through, leaving the Souchong behind. This sieving causes considerable breakage and waste in the shape of dust. Many makers send their tea from India unsieved, and many separate only the Congou, leaving the Pekoe and Souchong mixed. Of the large quantity of tea entered for home consumption, nine-tenths come from China or Japan, the remainder is the product of British India. The tea from British India is far stronger in Theine than the China product. About ten years ago, in clearing the jungle for tea planting in Cachar, I came across a number of indigenous tea-trees. I had them cut down, as their shoots were out of reach, and made the leaves of the topshoot into tea; I sent four chests of this to England unsieved. My agent in England bought a pound of tea at 4s. 6d. from one of the leading tea dealers. This he sent, together with some of my tea, by way of getting a comparative analysis, to a celebrated chemist in London. The result in Theine of the indigenous tea plant was as 170 to 100, as compared with the purchased tea.

THE ADMIRALTY AND MR. REED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
Sir,—I have obtained from the country the letters to which I referred in my communication published in *The Times* of to-day, and I earnestly request you—much as I regret the necessity of trespassing so frequently upon your kindness—to give them to me, as your colleague, Mr. T. J. St. John, judge between me and those members of the Government who last evening did not disdain to meet my statements with unmerited contradictions and ungenerous accusations. Mr. Goschen and his subordinate, Mr. Lushington, attempted to make it appear that there had been no official offer on my part to transfer my duty, and therefore no official refusal. Here is an official letter fully refuting the insinuation:—

MR. REED TO MR. ST. JOHN.—(Letter marked "private").
"Oringle Street, Leshuleneh.
Manchester, October, 1870."

"Dear Sir,—Seeing by the paper that you have

value of any sample. Having purchased the tea, the next important point is how to make the infusion; an infusion, not a decoction, is wanted. The difficulty of getting a good infusion is the difficulty of retaining the water at boiling heat. My experience has led me to the use of an earthenware teapot, well roasting with the tea in it, previous to the addition of the boiling water. The idea was taken many years ago from an amusing anecdote, related by A. Soyer, in his "Modern Housewife." By doing as above, the entire Theine and nearly all the nitrogenous matter is extracted. As it may be interesting to know the quantity of the infusion that can be made from a given quantity of tea, I make nine pints of good tea from one ounce, and this I sweeten with five ounces of sugar. I give at the rate of three pints a day of this tea to certain of my workmen; a discharged workman told his next master that he had sooner have a pint of my tea than a quart of his beer. A stoppage of the tea allowance is looked upon as a serious punishment. The tea on which I made my experiment was tea I purchased by the dozen chests at auction at Calcutta, at a price of 10 annas, or 18s. 6d. per lb., which, with duty and charges, came up to about 2s. 6d. per lb. The ordinary tea, as sold by retail tea dealers at 2s. 9d. to 3s., would not give six good pints of infusion. Before I conclude, I may remark that the Russians make a delightful beverage of tea, sweetened, and a slight squeeze of a lemon in the place of milk or cream—an excellent sherbet, either for a thinking man or the gay and happy girl at a ball.

SANITARY REFORM.

(From the English American.)

We desire to consider in the English American every relation which the two countries bear towards each other, and one of the most interesting of these is the agricultural. The most true of these is that we can only expect to take up in a very limited manner at the commencement. There is one point in which the agricultural interests of the two countries meet; which has not only an economical but a sanitary, a social, and a mercantile aspect, and which claims the most earnest consideration of all enterprising and practical minds. We refer to the waste of tea. The tea-tree is called *thea* by some, *camellia* by others. The principle, however, of coffee or tea is identical. I have often made a good brew of tea from young coffee leaves when among the coffee plantations, and short of tea. As I had had some experience as an owner of a tea plantation, I shall treat shortly of the mode of cultivation, in order to explain the mode of manufacture and the different qualities of tea, in order to give your readers some insight into the selection of tea for consumption.

The tea-tree is a Camellia; an examination and comparison of the infused leaf with that of the *Camellia japonica*, will show the same serrated jagged leaves; a comparison of the flower of the single *Camellia japonica* with that of the *Thea*, would show stamens, pistils, corolla, calyx, petal and sepal alike. The tea, in its wild state, grows 30 feet or 35 feet high, and about 9 inches to 12 inches in diameter. Cultivation, pruning, and constant plucking, keep it a goodly bush, the shoots of which are within reach of the plucker. In China three pluckings in the year is a good crop. In Assam and Cachar, owing to the hot vapour brought by the south-west monsoon up the Bay of Bengal, seven to eight are by no means uncommon. For years one small garden belonging to the Assam Company produced yearly more than 500 lbs. of dry tea per acre. In China 150 lbs. is a good crop. The tea plant raised from the nursery, sown in November or December, is transported into its permanent plantation as soon as possible, when the rainy season commences in April or May, in rows six feet apart, distance between plants in the rows four feet. As vegetation is luxuriant, the hoe is constantly in requisition—on this depends the success of the plantation. Prudent men never pluck before the fourth or fifth year of growth. The longer the first plucking is deferred the more lasting the plantation. The young shoot is plucked with the leaves on it. The top leaf scarcely expanded makes the Pekoe, the second, perhaps 30 hours expanded, makes the Souchong, and the third, say of 45 to 60 hours' growth, makes the Congou. The fourth leaf was formerly in China used for Bohea tea, a name now almost obsolete. The principal Theine is strongest in the young Pekoe shoot, gradually decreasing from Souchong to Congou, until little or none of it is to be found in the fourth leaf of Bohea. I have never had an analysis of the fourth leaf, but judging from taste, I should say the quantity of Theine in Bohea equals about the quantity of sunshine to be found in cucumbers. The succulent stem with the three leaves on it is plucked by women and children. The three sorts of tea are all made together at one and the same time, and the different sorts eliminated in sieving. In the first sieving the Pekoe and Souchong pass through the sieve, leaving the Congou behind; in the second sieve the Pekoe passes through, leaving the Souchong behind. This sieving causes considerable breakage and waste in the shape of dust. Many makers send their tea from India unsieved, and many separate only the Congou, leaving the Pekoe and Souchong mixed. Of the large quantity of tea entered for home consumption, nine-tenths come from China or Japan, the remainder is the product of British India. The tea from British India is far stronger in Theine than the China product. About ten years ago, in clearing the jungle for tea planting in Cachar, I came across a number of indigenous tea-trees. I had them cut down, as their shoots were out of reach, and made the leaves of the topshoot into tea; I sent four chests of this to England unsieved. My agent in England bought a pound of tea at 4s. 6d. from one of the leading tea dealers. This he sent, together with some of my tea, by way of getting a comparative analysis, to a celebrated chemist in London. The result in Theine of the indigenous tea plant was as 170 to 100, as compared with the purchased tea.

THE ADMIRALTY AND MR. REED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES,
Sir,—I have obtained from the country the letters to which I referred in my communication published in *The Times* of to-day, and I earnestly request you—much as I regret the necessity of trespassing so frequently upon your kindness—to give them to me, as your colleague, Mr. T. J. St. John, judge between me and those members of the Government who last evening did not disdain to meet my statements with unmerited contradictions and ungenerous accusations. Mr. Goschen and his subordinate, Mr. Lushington, attempted to make it appear that there had been no official offer on my part to transfer my duty, and therefore no official refusal. Here is an official letter fully refuting the insinuation:—

MR. REED TO MR. ST. JOHN.—(Letter marked "private").
"Oringle Street, Leshuleneh.
Manchester, October, 1870."

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

ALL ABOUT TEA.

(From "Khoda Buz" in the English Mechanic.)
I AM by no means a teetotaller, but I am passionately fond of one or more cups of tea when made properly, and when really good tea is used for the infusion. Possibly, having had some little experience, not simply in the making of the infusion, but also in growing the plant, and manufacturing the article of commerce, a few remarks on the subject of tea may be acceptable to your readers—the great mass of whom, judging from their contributions either in the shape of queries or answers, are men who do not indulge in alcoholic drinks.

Dr. Hanway, writing about a century ago, when the consumption of tea in Great Britain was very small, attributed the degeneracy of the Briton to the growing taste for tea; we, however, have seen no degeneracy during the last 100 years. Again, a very learned physiologist of the present day says:—"The action of tea on the brain is not at all well appreciated as it ought to be, but I am often persuaded that it has often a most injurious influence on health, and even upon society." If he be correct, the Chinaman who is everlastingly drinking tea, and the squatter in Australia, whose standard food is tea and damper, should each of them contribute largely to the lunatic asylum. I suppose tea taken in excess is the same as any other article taken in excess, and that whilst a moderate quantity excites the brain to increased activity, and economes the consumption of flesh producing food by retarding the consumption of nitrogenous matter in the system, a large and undue quantity may over-stimulate the brain. I do not mean to say, as economy is concerned, tea is by any means a cheap article, and I have very little doubt, that for the very poorest class, the money laid out in tea might be more economically expended in other articles, but, nevertheless, I strongly recommend its use, even among the very poorest, as giving a stimulus cheaper than alcohol, and far less deleterious in its effects.

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MR. REED TO MR. ST. JOHN.—(Letter marked "private").
"Oringle Street, Leshuleneh.
Manchester, October, 1870."

"Dear Sir,—Seeing by the paper that you have

returned to the Admiralty—in improved health, as I much pleased to see, if you will allow me to say so—I hasten to say how much obliged I shall be if you will kindly favour me with a line at your early convenience. Since the late deplorable loss of the ship, I have felt even more keenly than before what risks to the public service are involved in the course taken at the time of my resignation by the sudden and total withdrawal of all the ironclads and other ships then building, in all their various stages and their many novel features, from the charge of their designer. I did at the time all I could do to prevent this, and I believe official steps were also taken by the Contrader, but without effect. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that the cause of the accident was the want of sufficient strength in the ironclad, and the want of a sufficient number of ironclads to meet the emergency. The ironclad was built to meet the emergency, but the ironclads were not built to meet the ironclad.

"It will be obvious to you that the cause which I take on these and similar questions must be sought to be influenced by your views and feelings. A sound risk of misconception, therefore, I venture to make with this private note, and to assure you that I am not at all inclined to accept this note in which you would feel with me how serious the subject is. At any rate, I feel absolutely bound in justice, both to myself and to the country, to take some step which shall publicly relieve me of the terrible responsibility for such a state of things.

"I also feel under great embarrassment with reference to the subject which I had briefly hinted at in my note to you, and which you have now referred to in the English Mechanic.

"E. J. REED.
"To the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P."

NOW, Sir, I am sorry to inform you that the transactions which took place at the end of last year with reference to your desire to employ Captain Cole

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J. F. MCDONALD invites the attention of COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, Fishers, and others to his large stock now on hand, and to arrive of HOSKINS, HOSKINS, HABERDASHERY, TRIMMING, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, TWINE, PERFUMERY, &c., 66, King-street.

FOR SALE, GOLD SCALES to weigh 1000 oz., at JOHN BAIN'S, Salamander, 17, Park-street.

ON SALE, magnificient cut glass and bronze CHANDELIERs, Bracketts, and Gaslights, &c., SAMUEL DEFRIES, Gaditter and Engineer, 21, Hunter-street.

EVERY MAN his own PAINTER.—We beg to inform the public that we have received a consignment of PAINTS mixed, ready for use, in small tins. EASTWAY BROTHERS, 426, George-street.

BRUNSWICK BLACK in small pots, for stoves, &c., at EASTWAY, BROTHERS', 426, George-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

FINE WIRE-GROUND MOSQUITO NETS, HEAVY EXTRA THREAD MOSQUITO NETS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have, this morning, opened their season's importance, the celebrated WIRE-GROUND and Extra Thread MOSQUITO NETS, 72 to 120 inches wide.

These nets will be the attraction of families, being MORE DURABLE than any other description, and are NOT TO SHRINK WHEN WASHED.

SWISS and GERMAN FRINGES for Valances, Day and Shaded Cotton Fringes in great variety.

BOYS AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING.—A fresh assortment suitable for summer wear, of superior cut and prompt delivery.

THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

R. U. S. H. and K. O. U. S. S. E. A. U., 618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

NEW GOODS, JUST LANDED.

47 CARS SUMMER NOVELTIES.

FASHIONABLE ENGLISH and FRENCH MILLINERY.

ELEGANT ORNAMENTAL and SILK MANTLES, NEW SHAPES, A LARGE VARIETY, from 10s to 30s.

SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS, from 9d to 16s 6d THE DRESS.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE BEST QUALITIES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ELEGANT LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, 11s TO LOW PRICES!!!

MOSQUITO NETS, 72 to 120 inches wide, 3-cord twine, 8d to 16d yard.

FINAL CLEARING. LAST WEEK OF J. AND E. DAWSON'S GREAT DRAPERY SALE.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION BEFORE CLOSING.

The following will be found among the goods remaining—

A few lace and colored silks, linens, damasks, green drapes, white shawls, black hats, lace, fancy drapes, grey and white calico, sheetings, ticks, gray cloth linings, holland, ditties, jeans, dungaree, Scotch ghillie, turner's caps, chintz, white and crimson calico, white and yellow calico, lace, muslin, lace, hosiery, towels, India linens, plain drapes, crumpled cloths, towels, India linens, plain drapes, winnows, French quilt and Parma cloth, oil and green baize; also colored silk, hose, gloves, pocket-handkerchiefs, book and twill waistcoats, blue and white calico, lace, lappets, and lemons, woolen boots, jackets, and scarfs, colours and white ribbons, black and white lace, black capes, collars, cuffs, gasseters, insertions, surmet, ribbon valvets, and various haberdashery.

This Note.—The last week and the last opportunity of making great BARGAINS.

Premises 40, To Let, E. DAWSON, George-street.

J. and E. DAWSON, George-street.

BLACK SILKS, the cheapest ever offered in Sydney by E. WAY'S, Pitt-street.

WAY is now opening Six Cases of NEW GOODS, 11s to 20s.

DRESS MATERIALS in every style, fabric, &c., moderate prices. E. WAY, 255, 265, 267, Pitt-street.

LADIES' and HAYES, 102, KING-STREET.

STRONG DRESS FABRICS.

Printed drapes, 7d; printed apices, 7d.

Wool (new patterns) 7d, 9d, 11d, 14d per yard.

The new Danish silks, 14d, 15d, 18d.

Cape cloths, lavender, blue, and violet.

Printed muslins, fat calico, 7d, 9d, 11d.

Hoy's prints, 7d, 9d, 11d.

Mounting goods of every description at moderate prices.

W. C. HENWICK, 88, King-street.—DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New Fabrics.

W. C. HENWICK.—New plain plain, &c., 11s to 20s.

W. C. HENWICK, 88, King-street.—200 Yards red Glace Cotton, 1s per dozen, black and white.

J. CARTER.—Royal Hotel.—NEW DRESS MATERIALS, New Prints, New Muslins.

G. CARTER.—The largest and Cheapest assort- ment of REAL LAGE GOOD in the colony.

W. C. HENWICK, near Launceston's, 415 and 417, George-street.

The Cheapest House in the Colony for first-class CLOTHING TO ORDER is at W. HOWE'S, Tailor, 18th street.

Every article well shrunk, well cut, and well made, and at prices that defy comparison.

A magnificent stock of FANCY TROUSERS to choose from.

W. C. HENWICK invites special attention to his BLACK CLOTH SUITS to order, at 2s 2d, 2s 4d, and 2s 6d, unequalled.

The public are invited to inspect the Super Black Cloths for above suits—clothes that will keep their colour in God BUSINESS SUITS to order, at 2s 10d, 2s 12d, and 2s 14d.

W. C. HENWICK, Tailor, 88, King-street.

TRADE SHOW-TABLE or COUNTER, also, Glass Fittings. W. HOWE, 88, King-street.

A LTA SAC and Alpaca Galante, a splendid assort- ment, cheap, at HOWE'S, 88, King-street.

TWEEDS and Cloth, Drapery, &c., &c., cheap, any length cut, at HOWE'S, 88, King-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

J. L. A. W. R. Bedding Manufacturer, 1st Floor, Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Puff, Curved Horsehair, &c., 617, George-street.

SELLING OFF! Selling OFF! Selling OFF! The Household Antiques now collected at the Bank Auction Room.

THE GENUINE HOWE'S SEWING-MACHINES, Trade Marks, Service, 1st floor, 88, George-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—The most NOISELESS TUDOR Lockstitch Machine, \$10 10s, suitable for dress, stay, and mantinakers. Sewing Machines.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new improved 1st class Lock-stitch NOISELESS Machine, reduced to 27 10s. The cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies. It produces a strong and durable work, and will gather, fall, bind, tuck, quilt, fell, &c. The Sewing-machine Warehouse, 349, George-street.

THE GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES complete, REDUCED to 29 10s. The SEWING-MACHINE WAREHOUSE, 304, George-street, Mr. D. Jones and Co.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. M. F. LEADER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Father, Nicholas; to move from No. 36, Albion-street, off Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Catholic cemetery, Petersham. J. and G. SHYING CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. NICHOLAS LEADNER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved son, Nicholas; to move from his residence, No. 36, Albion-street, off Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Catholic cemetery, Petersham. J. and G. SHYING CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. STEPHEN and Miss EMILY LEADER are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved son, Arthur, to move from his residence, off Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street S. E., 120, South Head Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Jane, to move from his residence, Zion-street, off Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street S. E., 120, South Head Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mrs. MARY HIGGINS are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, opposite St. John's Church, Kent-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street S. E., 120, South Head Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE GRAY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Jessie, to move from his residence, Little Brisbane-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELLA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-st.; and 118, South Head Road.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 9th October, 1871.

G O V E R N M E N T RAIL W A Y S .

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if all OLD MATERIAL of plant or rolling stock now deposited on the several lines of railway be not removed within three (3) months from this date it will BE SOLD at the expiration of that time and the proceeds paid into the Colonial Treasury.

JAMES BYRNE, Commissioner for Railways.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM.

The undersigned are prepared to receive applications for Fire and Marine Insurance at considerably reduced rates of premium.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 363, George-street, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On DWELLINGS and COUNTING-HOUSES.

Rates reduced to a minimum of 2s 3d on Sydney, and 2s on suburban risks.

JOHN GRIFFITHS and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

P H O S P E C T U S of the MULLOON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Provisional Committee:—

BARLOW, JOHN, Esq., J. P.George-street.

BROWN, W. Esq., J. P.Broad-street.

COOKE, W. A. Esq., J. P.George-street.

DONOHUE, JOHN, Esq.Newtown.

GREVILLE, EDWARD, Esq., M.L.A.George-street.

WILLIAM C. EDWARD, Esq., M.D.Queensbury.

MULLER, C. M. Esq., J. P.George-street.

PRIDDY, C. E. Esq., J. P.George-street.

PRESCOTT, H. M. Esq., J. P.George-street.

RODD, GEORGE, Esq.Broadwood.

WRIGHT, J. E., Esq., J. P.Queensbury.

WEEKES, J. W., Esq., J. P.George-street.

Solicitors—John Dawes, Esq.

Legal Managers and Secretary—Mr. C. Bacon.

Brokers—John and Co., Agents & Chancery.

Temporary Offices—Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

U NIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Limited, 36, Cornhill, London.

Insurance accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON AND LANCASTER FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

CAGLI AND FOMPET'S ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.

Conductor—Signor ALBERTO ZELMAN, Stage Manager—Mr. HENRY BRAUMONT.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 17th, HIGOLETTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18th, LUCIA DI LAMMERMÖR.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 19th, Mozart's chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE LAST TWELVE NIGHTS OF OPERA IN SYDNEY.

The Directors have determined to conclude the season with the production of LAVAFORITA, and MOZART'S CHEF D'OEUVRE, DON GIOVANNI.

ONE SCALE OF MAGNIFICENCE.

In order to secure the support and patronage of the Musical Society, the Hon. Mr. CHAPMAN, ATTISTEER of the Company, and every means will be exercised to make the close of the Season the most brilliant EPOCH for the LYRICAL DRAMA ever produced in Sydney.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL REMAIN AT THE REDUCED RATE.

In making this announcement Signor CAGLI confidently looks forward to the liberal support of the public.

Press circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.

Box seats open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock at Hivay and Co.'s music warehouse.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

O P E R A — N O T I C E ,

MONDAY EVENING, October 23rd.

BENEFIT of

Signor CAGLI,

when will be presented for the FIRST and ONLY TIME, Verdi's beautiful Opera,

LA TRAVIATA.

E L F I E . E L F I E . E L F I E .

CHERRY TREE INN.

SCHOOL OF A B T S .

THIS DAY, October 17th.

First Grand Complimentary Benefit:

THE SISTERS FORD.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of COMMANDER CHARLIS, and the Officers of H. M. S. Blanche.

For particulars see bills.

S PENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—Just added, a unique collection of 50 wax Figures, including Shakespear, the Monks and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c. &c.

Administration, in Children under 10, half-price.

M. R. H. BLAKLEY'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at Abercrombie House, THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Financial Manager Mr. John Bennett.
Director and Stage Manager Mr. John Darrell.
Scenic At artist Mr. Habbe.

Another great and genuine success of the sparkling original comedy

THE TWO ROSES.

The eminent Tragedian,
Mr. MORTON TAVARES,
in his great impersonation of Digby Grant.

The pleasing young actress
Miss SURTEES,
supported by Mr. GORDON DARRELL, and the powerful Dramatic Company.

TWO ROSES, TWO ROSES, TWO ROSES.

Comic scene, Mr. Margaret.

MY PRECIOUS BETSY.

Moors, Harry Power, J. Howe, Douglass, Sweeney,
Madame Mitford, Misses Melville and Allen.

Prices—Circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and upper boxes, 1s;
gallery, 6d.

SECURE YOUR SEATS at ELVY'S.

A FANCY FAIR will be held on LA HOODIE, October 31st, in aid of the RANDWICK ASYLUM FUND.

TICKETS, 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/-, 8/-, 9/-, 10/-.

CHARITABLE OBJECT may forward contributions to Captain W. Goddard, La Roche, Circular Quay.

The fine BAND belonging to the Randwick Institute will be in attendance during the fair.

POST OF SHARON, DIVISION No. 37, DAUGH-

THER, 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/-, 8/-, 9/-, 10/-.

PAPERHANGINGS—Now in harbour, a choice as-

sortment of new goods, from 3d per roll.

PAPERHANGINGS—New designs from London,
Satins and Golds of a superior quality.

PAPERHANGINGS—Patterns of the new shipment,
can now be sent on application.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oil, Colour, and Glass Ward-

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